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SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

THE POINT IS BREVITY.

HOW THE PRESIDENT TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH DESPATCH.

An Old Gardener Gets Off a Joke on the Weather and the Administration. Affairs in the Agricultural Department—National News.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The president had a rather busy day. He was kept steadily engaged by callers from the time he entered his office until the members of his cabinet arrived. The doors were then closed to outsiders and the cabinet session began, which lasted until about 2 o'clock. From then until 4 o'clock his time was taken up with special engagements. In these special engagements the president gives more time to those who seek him. They are, as a rule, old-fashioned, direct kind of talks, and are stripped of formality as much as possible. An outsider will have difficulty in understanding how any president can hear the claims and indorsements of so many persons in a day. It is done by system. The system is brevity. Congressmen who take an hour to explain what they are after, or men when they are talking in congress as a rule say the most in a short time when they have business with the president. There is nothing particularly new in this. It has always been so. In these interviews they know there is no record made of what is said except the record that the president keeps in his mind. There are, therefore, no words or well rounded sentences used for effect. They get at what they have to say by the shortest road, instead of beating about the bush in a non-committal or indirect way.

Besides having interviews with about two dozen other persons between 10 and 12 o'clock the president received business calls from Senator Jones, of Florida; McPherson, and ex-Senator Stockton, of New Jersey; Van Wyck, of Nebraska, who keeps up his anti-railroad and anti-monopoly fight during the recess of the senate as well as during its sessions; Senators Jones and Call, of Florida; Senator Morrill, who came to talk about the unveiling of the Garfield statue in the National Statuary hall at the capitol. Then there was Representative Springer, of Illinois, who explained how it was the democrats were fooled there last week; Representative Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Careton and Maybury, of Michigan, who had something to say about Michigan appointments and the necessity of making the changes as soon as possible, so as to keep the Michiganers in good humor; ex-Representative Belzhoover, of Pennsylvania, who made himself famous for his efforts when in the house toward the abolition of the signal corps, had a short talk also. What he had to say did not transpire, but it is thought it was in connection with Pennsylvania patronage. Mr. C. T. Bissell, of Leroy, New York, and Dr. Charles Carey, of Buffalo, also had some ideas they interchanged with the president.

"The season is out of joint," said an old gardener. "Here we are near the middle of May and scarcely a plant is in place in the public reservations. All Washington ought to be a budding flower bed and the trees are hardly half leaved. The grass is backward, and there is not enough natural warmth in the soil to risk an ordinary plant in it. I don't recall such a backward spring."

"You do not refer to a change of administration when you speak of a backward spring, do you?"

"No indeed," said the gardener, as he rested his hands on the handle of his spade. "I have always been a democrat. And now since you speak of it, I see in the papers that President Cleveland is 'going slow.' I suppose he is regulating the Washington atmosphere, and wants to be sure his early plans will not be dried up suddenly. He is planning for the future and not for the year 1885 only. I guess his administration will make a forward spring when it gets started. The backward spring belongs to the party that was recently left."

AGRICULTURAL.

Beet-Sugar and Sorghum Seed—Peas and Other Vegetables.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Commissioner Colman says of the condition of affairs in the department of agriculture that, soon after he entered upon his duties, his attention was called to the fact that the laboratory fund was nearly exhausted. In order to avoid making a deficiency he was compelled to furlough several employees until the end of the fiscal year without pay. Now, it appears, several other specific appropriations are in a like condition of exhaustion, and many minor branches of work must be temporarily suspended. The statistical division suffers the loss of all its state agents, and other suspensions must necessarily be made. In the seed division the appropriation for the current fiscal year was \$100,000; on the 1st of the present month there remained only \$32 of this fund in the treasury. The estimate made in detail by the head of this division, and approved by the commissioner, for the purchase of seeds called for an expenditure of \$70,000, which would leave \$30,000 to pay the expense of packing and distribution. The amount actually expended for seed from this fund seems to have been \$82,000. As a result, there are several kinds of seeds on hand in large quantities, with no money to pay the expense of packing and distribution. There are thus in excess 13,000 pounds of beet-sugar seed, between 700 and 800 bushels of peas, and between 600 and 700 bushels of sorghum seed.

There has been distributed the past year about 5,000 pounds of beet sugar seed, and the supply on hand is sufficient to last nearly three years at that rate. Some peas on hand cost \$7 a bushel. Part of the sorghum seeds have been emptied from the sacks upon the floor, and two boys are employed to stir them around to keep them from spoiling. A wide variety of prices were paid for seed. For example: 1,700 bushels of sorghum seed were purchased from a New York firm at prices ranging from \$2.35 to \$2.95 per bushel, while 300 bushels of the same variety were obtained from a western man for \$1 per bushel. The attention of a customer of the department was called to this fact and he

was asked as an expert what would have been a fair price for the seed at the time this stock was purchased, and he said it sold as low as twenty-five cents a bushel in Nebraska, but that \$1 a bushel would have been an exceedingly good price for the very best quality, ready prepared for planting. He was asked how large a quantity of sorghum seed he would have purchased had the matter been left to him. "Not a pound," he replied. "There was no reason for the purchase of either sorghum or beet. There was no purpose in view. There was no new variety to be tried. There was no more reason for distributing the old variety than for sending out white wheat."

The chief of the seed division once last summer called attention of the chief clerk of the department to the fact that he had more than 200 ladies employed in the seed room, and protested that this force could not be economically used, but there seems to have been no efficient reform.

There seems to have been a very liberal distribution of turnip seed so far this year. The amount purchased is stated at 15,165 bushels, yet the amount on hand is not reported in excess. The largest amount previously purchased within five years was 2,800 bushels. These discoveries have been made incidentally. No formal investigation has been undertaken.

Mr. Cox Will Go to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A delegation of fourteen solid men from Hon. S. S. Cox's district have arrived here, and the delegation, headed by Judge Henry McCarthy, after receiving a number of new recruits, tenderly called upon Mr. Cox at Willard's hotel and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of his constituents some days ago, embodying a strong protest against his acceptance of the Turkish mission. They then proceeded to the executive mansion, where it was arranged they were to be received by the president, whom they requested to advise Mr. Cox to remain in this country, where, especially at the present time, his long congressional experience will be of so much value to his party. The president listened attentively and when the spokesman had concluded he replied that the more they had to say in Mr. Cox's favor the more he desired that the gentleman should go abroad. He considered Mr. Cox a model congressman, and being that, he would surely make a model representative of his country to Turkey. The president added that some newspapers had stated that he would have to take a back track on his diplomatic appointments, but he had decided not to do it unnecessarily. Mr. Cox, who was also present at the white house, informed the delegation that while he appreciated the arguments set forth by them, he could not remain here unless the president released him, as he felt it was his duty to go where the president desired. The reception was a very cordial one.

Appointments and Commissions.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The president has made the following appointments: Collector of internal revenue: Thos. H. Simmons, for the district of Arkansas; Charles B. Staples, for the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania. Collector of customs: Richard T. Rundlett, for Wiscasset district of Maine; Richard E. Duane, for the Salem district of Massachusetts.

The president has appointed the following postmasters: John C. Seavey, Mechanicville, Ohio, vice Thomas E. Shepperd, commissioner expired; Cary T. Pope, Hillsboro, O., vice James W. Patterson, suspended; Norval Blackburn, Decatur, Indiana, vice Shaffie Peterson, resigned. Postmaster General Vilas says the change in the postoffice at Hillsboro is made because of a shortage in the accounts of the postmaster.

The president has commissioned the following postmasters: Wm. D. McMaster, Woodstock, Vt.; John B. Larkin, Pittsburg; James McKinney, Susquehanna, Pa.; Daniel E. Beckley, Bloomington, Pa.; Newton J. Price, Neosho, Mo.; James C. Carlton, Bedford, Ind.; Wilson W. Forney, Leeton, O.; Wm. Meeks, Wauseon, O.; Wm. G. Lewis, Statesville, N. C.; Edward B. Williams, Ketchikan, Idaho.

The Dolphin Again.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The acting secretary of the navy has ordered an additional trial of the despatch boat Dolphin, which will take place on Monday next. The conditions on the part of the government under which the new trial will be made are the same as those of Tuesday last.

A Consul Recognized.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The president has recognized Thomas B. Wannamaker as consul of the Dominican republic at Philadelphia.

STANTON SURRENDERS.

An Alleged Murderer Returns From Abroad to the Scene of His Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—A well dressed respectable looking young man, carrying a small hand satchel, visited the mayor's office and requested an audience with that official. A messenger in charge informed the visitor that the mayor was busily engaged, and could not see him except on important business. "My business," said the young man, "is of the utmost importance. I must see him at once." He was then conducted to the mayor's private office, and after presenting his card, remarked: "I believe you want me. I am Daniel E. Stanton, the man accused of shooting Frederick T. Nash. You offered a reward of five hundred dollars for me, and I guess you are the proper person for me to surrender to!"

He was then handed over to the chief of police, who conducted him to his cell, where he had a consultation with his counsel. Stanton and Nash were companions, and were traveling together about the country. On the night of October 16 last, it is alleged they had a quarrel near German town junction, during which Stanton drew a pistol and shot Nash in the head, from effects of which he died. Immediately after the shooting Stanton went to South America, then to Cuba, and only arrived in New York Wednesday. He declined to say anything about the shooting.

Raising the Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The subscription received for the relief of Plymouth sufferers amounts to \$2,845, of which amount \$1,025 has already been forwarded.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

HOW THE MUSCOVITES INTENDED TO MUTILATE ENGLAND.

General Gourko Gives His Gigantic Plan of Operations for the Afghanistan War — 250,000 Anglo-Indians Against Russia—Foreign News.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The Russians have at the present moment 130,000 men between the Caspian sea and Herat. According to the best military estimate, Russia's position is practically unassailable, and it would be madness for an Anglo-Indian army of less than 250,000 men to attempt operating in Central Asia against Russia.

The following plan of operations in Central Asia has been drawn up by Gen. Gourko and would have been put into execution in the event of war:

First—The principles of the campaign would be those of the Moscow campaign of 1812 against Napoleon.

Second—The Russian commander would strictly avoid any general engagement until the Anglo-Indian army was drawn into the interior at least six hundred miles beyond Candahar.

Third—Three Russian corps d'armee, each 30,000 strong, would await the Anglo-Indian advance in strongly defensive positions echelon along the Kushk and Murghab rivers.

Fourth—Twenty-five thousand Cossacks at the first sign of a British advance would swarm through Afghanistan, arouse the whole country, proclaim Ayoub Khan as ameer and harass British communications, burning supplies, raiding round the British army, stampeding camp followers, &c., but avoiding any serious engagement.

Fifth—A corps of observation of 25,000 men and 15,000 Cossacks to be stationed at Chikislar, on the Caspian, ready to march straight to Teheran the instant the shah of Persia should show the slightest sign of aiding the English.

Sixth—When the Anglo-Indian army has been drawn far into the interior, worn out by the difficult country and worried night and day by the Cossacks, it would be attacked simultaneously by the 90,000 men forming the three Russian corps d'armee.

Seventh—In case of a British defeat the Russian advance would be followed by the immediate construction of railways, and made very slowly but surely.

RIOT IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Ten Thousand Budget Opponents Struggle With the London Police.

LONDON, May 15.—A riot occurred between a mob and the police for the possession of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar square. About 10,000 men had assembled in the square to make a demonstration against the government's budget proposals to increase the duties on spirits and beer. The crowd was very unruly. The police found themselves unable to maintain order. The pressure on the speakers compelled them to mount the pedestal of the Nelson monument. When from this eminence the speeches were resumed they were rendered inaudible by the uproar among the roysterers. The police intervened to secure silence for the orators, and then a struggle ensued between the mob and the police for the possession of the monument. The row lasted nearly an hour, and the promoters of the meeting and the police were finally compelled to retire, leaving the crowd singing in triumph "Rule Britannia."

Soon after the mob had compelled the speakers to leave it surged down to the front of the national club, which faces Trafalgar Square, W. C. Every person noticed entering or leaving the club building was mobbed. The attitude of the crowd was so menacing that the club's doors were closed and a messenger was dispatched to Scotland Yard for additional police. At a late hour the rioters were still in full possession of Trafalgar Square and Northumberland avenue was also occupied by a mob of several thousand. The police by this time had been largely reinforced, had charged a number of times upon the mob and had made several arrests.

Princesses of Peace.

DARMSTADT, May 15.—When the diplomatic history of the Afghan incident comes to be written it will be seen how much the part of peace winners women have played. The fair and noble women who played the most important part in bringing about a peaceful result were the czarina and her sister, the Princess of Wales, whom the crown princess of Germany has called the "Goddess of Peace." The crown princess herself did not interfere. Indeed, she is in the highest degree, being English born, dissatisfied with the present condition of things. It must not be understood, however, that this tender hearted princess wished war; but she regards the part that Gladstone has taken as bringing about the humiliation of his country.

The Baron von Stockmar, son of the late Baron von Stockmar, who was the most intimate friend and adviser of the prince consort, the crown princess' father, earnestly requested the queen in a letter to put all her influence in the scales against war, as he could not believe, by reason of circumstances well known to him, in England's ability to achieve victory. He called to mind that the prince consort, in his political bequest, denoted Russia as the greatest enemy of Europe and especially of England. Baron von Stockmar is paralyzed, and lives in Berlin, enjoying the friendship of the crown princess and of Queen Victoria, as did his father. It is well for England that feminine influence has been so successful.

The See of Dublin.

ROME, May 15.—At the banquet given by Cardinal Jacobini in honor of the Irish bishops, the papal secretary of state expressed the hope that "the church of St. Patrick would always remain true to the papacy and stand firm in the living and unshakable faith which is its chief glory." The bishops having now virtually ended the work which brought them to Rome, are preparing to return home. All factions seem satisfied with the pope having cut the Gordian knot by making Mgr. Moran, of Sydney, New

South Wales, the archbishop of Dublin. The conflict between the holy see and Portugal with regard to the appointment of Mgr. Agliardi as apostolic delegate to India grows more and more serious. Portugal is incensed at what she considers a disregard of the traditional right of the archbishopric of Goa to the protectorate of the Indies, and has taken such offensive, hostile tone in the negotiations with the vatican that the holy see has determined to ignore her claim altogether. The attitude of Portugal in the matter is believed in Rome to be due to the growing influence of Freemasons.

Turkey in the Soudan.

LONDON, May 15.—Negotiations are proceeding with Turkey for the latter's occupation of Suakim and the Soudan on the following basis: The porte engages to assist in suppressing the slave trade and in developing external commercial relations. Besides the formal proposals made by Fehmi Pasha, if the porte accepts an English company will obtain the option of securing a concession to construct a railway to Berber and will receive other trading rights. Earl Granville is also negotiating with the Italian government concerning an alternative scheme for the occupation of the Red Sea littoral in the event of a failure to come to an agreement with the porte. Fehmi Pasha, in a conference with M. DeFreycinet, was assured that France would not oppose Turkish garrisons at Suakim and other abandoned portions of the Soudan.

The Suez Commission.

PARIS, May 15.—The optimistic opinions of M. De Freycinet with regard to the labors of the Suez canal commission have not been justified by the event. The delegates have failed to come to an understanding about an international surveillance of the canal, and will probably meet again for the last time without settling the point at issue. England, backed, it is believed, by Italy, repudiate the principles of granting to all powers an equal right of surveillance on the canal banks. France and all other powers, acting it is thought, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, insist on it. In a private conversation Sir Rivers Wilson hotly protested against the part played by Prince Bismarck during the negotiations and denounced it as an infamy.

The Dynamiters.

LONDON, May 15.—The trial of the alleged dynamiters, Cunningham and Burton, was resumed. The police inspector, Jarvis, was again called to the stand. He testified that when the brown trunk was found in Burton's possession it was first searched and no explosive materials were found, but several days after a second and more thorough search revealed a small detonator, ingeniously concealed in a secret recess of the trunk. Inspector Jarvis swore that during the interval which elapsed between the first and second search of the trunk it was securely locked.

They Wore Their Hats.

LONDON, May 15.—While the queen's message about Princess Beatrice's marriage was being read by the speaker the members, generally following the traditional practice, remained uncovered. Four Parnellites, however—Messrs. Lalor, Mayne, W. Redmond and O'Brien—ostentatiously abstained from joining in this formal mark of respect for the crown, and pulled at their hats as if to attract attention.

Reduced the Rate.

LONDON, May 14.—The Bank of England's rate of discount has been reduced from three to two and a half per cent.

THE THIRTEEN CLUB

Of Chicago Gives Its Thirteenth Dinner to Members and Friends.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The thirteenth annual dinner of the Thirteen Club of Chicago occurred at the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific, fifty-two members and guests seating themselves, thirteen at each of the four tables, at exactly thirteen minutes to 10 o'clock. Twenty-six—two thirteens—constituted the membership of the club, which was organized thirteen months ago, and the members have enjoyed thirteen monthly banquets without suffering the death of a single participant in such anti-superstitious dinings.

The guests of the evening, twenty-six in number, or two tables' full, were members of the National burial case association, whose triennial convention has been concluded. The dinner was announced to occur at thirteen minutes past 9 o'clock, but the guests being delayed the diners postponed the spread until thirteen minutes to 10 o'clock.

The four tables about which the four thirteens were seated were decorated with snail-lax, while in front of each diner a lighted candle was placed, the thirteen candles on each table being arranged in the form of a coffin. While the members and guests were enjoying the thirteen courses which constituted the repast the candle placed directly in front of William Hostetter, Cleveland, flickered and became extinguished. This incident, or omen, which to the superstitious would indicate the death of the person before whom it was placed, was commented upon by William Edgar, who, in announcing the fact to the assembled diners, said that he was unable to account for the extinguishment of the single candle, while its fellows remained as illuminating agents.

"Examine Hostetter's breath," said a member at another table, "and you will find out a cause."

Everybody laughed and the diners apparently forgot the little incident. At the conclusion of the dinner thirteen toasts were replied to by thirteen members.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' FORTUNE.

Big Paper Mining Schemes Left Him Comparatively Poor.

BOSTON, May 15.—It was supposed at the death of Wendell Phillips that his estate was worth \$200,000. The report of the appraisers under the will shows that the total value of his property is only \$8,332, of which \$4,333 is real estate and \$4,024 personal property. Mr. Phillips, during his later life, received large sums of money by bequest and in other ways. A few months before he died the city paid him \$25,000 for his Essex street property, taken for street improvements.

The explanation is found in the astonishing use to which he put his money, the appraisers report finding among his papers worthless shares in mining companies of a par value of a million or more.